

U.S. Serial No. 10/673,534
Response to the Office action of November 2, 2005

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

The Status of the Claims

1. (Original) An external cavity optical transmitter comprising:
 - a gain chip to emit optical energy, the gain chip including a reflective portion;
 - an actuator;
 - a lens coupled to the actuator and configured to receive optical energy emitted by the gain chip;
 - a grating to receive optical energy emitted by the gain chip and to reflect at least a portion of the optical energy emitted by the gain chip;
 - a reflector to receive optical energy reflected from the grating, the reflector and the reflective portion of the gain chip forming an optical resonant structure; and
 - a processing unit coupled to the actuator to position the lens at a location to select a wavelength of operation of the optical resonant structure.
2. (Original) An external cavity optical transmitter as defined by claim 1, wherein the actuator comprises a two-axis actuator.
3. (Original) An external cavity optical transmitter as defined by claim 2, wherein the actuator comprises a voice coil actuator.
4. (Original) An external cavity optical transmitter as defined by claim 1, wherein the lens is movable in planes perpendicular to an optical axis on which the optical energy flows.
5. (Original) An external cavity optical transmitter as defined by claim 1, further comprising a detector to provide to the processing unit a representation of a level of optical energy within the optical resonant structure.
6. (Original) An external cavity optical transmitter as defined by claim 1, wherein the processing unit comprises a processing unit.
7. (Original) An external cavity optical transmitter as defined in claim 1, wherein the processing unit varies the position of the lens to maintain the selected wavelength of operation of the optical resonant structure.

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8. (Original) An external cavity optical transmitter as defined by claim 1, further comprising an electro-optical crystal disposed within the optical resonant structure to control a phase of optical energy within the optical resonant structure.

9. (Original) An external cavity optical transmitter as defined by claim 1, further comprising an etalon disposed within the optical resonant structure, wherein the etalon is configured to receive optical energy within the optical resonant structure and to select a particular wavelength of the optical energy for lasing.

10. (Original) An external cavity optical transmitter as defined by claim 1, wherein the optical energy is at a specified International Telecommunications Union wavelength.

11. (Original) An external cavity optical transmitter as defined by claim 1, wherein the optical energy is at one of the C or L bands.

12. (Canceled)

13. (Canceled)

14. (Canceled)

15. (Canceled)

16. (Canceled)

17. (Canceled)

18. (Canceled)

19. (Canceled)

20. (Canceled)

21. (Canceled)

22. (Original) A method of assembling an external cavity optical transmitter, the method comprising:

placing a lens mounted on an actuator on a substrate;

placing a gain chip on the substrate proximate the lens;

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optimizing the placement of the lens along an optical axis, based on divergence of optical energy coupled through the lens;

placing a mirror on the substrate to form a resonant cavity between the mirror and the gain chip;

enabling the gain chip to emit optical energy; and

changing a positional setting of the actuator to cause the lens to be translated to a position that yields a desired wavelength of operation.

23. (Original) A method as defined by claim 22, wherein changing the positional setting of the actuator comprises sending control signals to the actuator to cause the lens to be displaced in a plane perpendicular to the optical axis.

24. (Original) A method as defined by claim 22, further including placing an electro-optical crystal and grating assembly on the substrate.

25. (Original) A method as defined by claim 22, further including adjusting a tilt position of the mirror to affect a wavelength of operation.

26. (Original) A method as defined by claim 22, further including testing a wavelength of operation at various locations in an operating frequency band.